

Harding Calls On Railroads To Rush Coal

Asks Concentration for 30 Days on Transportation of Fuel; Says Drive Will Provide Ample Supply

Objects to Price Fixing

Writes Fuel Distributor Co-operation of States Can Prevent Profiteering

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (By The Associated Press).—The entire operating personnel of the railroads of the country was called upon to-day by President Harding for a "concentrated effort" for thirty days to provide the transportation facilities necessary to meet the national coal emergency.

In a letter to Conrad E. Spens, vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who was named to-day as Federal Fuel Distributor under the coal distribution and anti-profiteering act, the President declared that if the enthusiastic attention of the railroads to the movement of coal and handling of empty cars, "we could solve the coal situation, not only as to ample supply, but prices would be quickly reduced."

Mr. Spens took up with the Governors of the various states the question of the prevention of extortion, as the new act is directed to coal moving in interstate commerce only.

Loath to Fix Prices
"The Federal government," Mr. Harding said, "is loath to undertake to fix definite prices for coal, because of the objectionable character of such intervention in arriving at fair prices without giving undue favor to some and loss to others, and also because of the incompleteness of an authority which is only supplementary to state action. On the other hand, I wish you to set up such agencies as will vigorously follow up individuals using facilities of interstate commerce, who are exacting extortionate prices in the act, in order that we may have relief from such practices at the earliest moment."

Any extension of the distribution and control of anthracite prices, the President declared, have been satisfactorily established in co-operation with state authorities and operators.

Spens Asks Public Aid
Mr. Spens said to-night he was as yet unprepared to announce definite plans for the administration of his new office, but he invited the co-operation of the entire public to the solution of the coal situation.

"In the case of coal, whether domestic or industrial," Mr. Spens said, "I will calmly consider the appeal to confine purchases to current needs and to co-operate as suggested, not only will the coal situation be taken care of but the result will be reflected quickly in the fair price of coal, which is today in many sections of the country manifestly exceeds a fair profit basis."

"The administration of the new act," Mr. Spens said, "is not suggested by the President in coal shall sell his coal at cost. Nor is it suggested that he should sell his coal at less than cost. The administration is, however, indicated and the President of Congress contemplates, that he shall sell his coal on a basis that will not be an abnormal profit. In other words, he shall not take an undue advantage of the present undue economic situation."

Anthracite Operators Promise Old Prices

Anthracite coal operators representing 90 per cent of the total tonnage have given definite assurance to the state authorities of Pennsylvania that mine prices will not be boosted during the fuel shortage and that they will market their product at the same price as a year ago, it was learned yesterday. At a meeting of representatives of the "big line" companies and state fuel administrators in Philadelphia the operators announced their new price lists, quoting the stove sizes of coal at from \$7.75 to \$8.35 a ton, and the steam sizes, for industrial use, at from \$6.15 to \$6.20 a ton at the mines.

While the retail price in New York is dependent in large measure on the prices demanded by the remaining 10 per cent of the coal producers, the independent companies, it is expected that they will abide by Governor Roosevelt's order fixing \$8.50 as the mine price for stove sizes except under unusual circumstances when a higher price may be permitted by the Fair Trade Committee of the state. The striking of a Federal anti-profiteering act by President Harding yesterday is expected to do much to keep the independent producers in line. The Federal administrators of most of the eastern states have sought the passage of this legislation so as to strengthen the chain of price control from mine to consumer.

Anthracite coal production figures showed an even greater increase yesterday than the figures announced on Thursday. The coal loading figures indicated a weekly production of 331,300 tons, a record for the industry. Increased production will do much to relieve any suffering or hardship which the cold weather comes, it was said, but cannot be expected to offset the loss of production during the five weeks of the strike.

Operators reported at the Philadelphia conference that the year's hard coal production will be between 50 and 60 per cent of normal requirements. A shortage, it was said at the office of the State Fuel Administrator, can be met only by limiting deliveries to a few weeks' supply of coal.

Wainwright Denies 'Pledge'

Representative J. M. Wainwright, of the 15th Congressional District, which includes parts of Westchester and Dutchess counties, made public yesterday a letter to the Anti-Saloon League in which he objected to statements by the league that he was "pledged" to "abandonment of the Volstead act."

He said he was in favor of enforcement of the act and against any modification of it and had said so several times, but that he did not regard such statements as "pledges" and "would prefer to be elected rather than to become one pledged in this or any other way beyond the pledge to represent my constituency under my oath to the best of my ability according to the dictates of my conscience and my best judgment."

Wins Photoplay Prize



Miss Adele Comandini

The annual prize given by the Stanley Company of America to the student in the course of a scenario writing of New York University writing the best photoplay has been awarded to Adele Comandini, of 2179 Bathgate Avenue, the Bronx. The prize was \$100.

The judges of the contest—Julian Johnson, of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; Charles G. Whittaker, scenarist; and William G. Goldenberg, of the Stanley Company—were unanimous in their choice, but also gave favorable mention to Aida R. De Milt, of 117 East Sixtieth Street, and Professor John B. Thomas, of 624 West 207th Street.

Fight Starts on Ship Ruled Out in Tariff Race

Importers Declare France Passed Sandy Hook Before Midnight and Demand Goods at Old, Low Rates

First Day Brings Tangle

Customs Men Sadly Mixed; Lemon Dealer Gets First "Stinging" on New Levies

Difficulties arising from the first day's operation of the new tariff law, which became effective yesterday, have caused confusion both among importers and customs men. The latter said it probably would be some weeks before the new system was working smoothly, and added that they were expecting to be flooded with protests over paying the advanced rates on the cargo of the steamer France, of the French Line, which docked yesterday.

There seems to be a scarcity of copies of the new law, and this, coupled with the fact that so many of the commodities have been reclassified, is giving importers considerable bother. At the Custom House it was said that, almost without exception, the invoices submitted by importers yesterday were made out under the old law and in other cases it was found practically impossible to ascertain whether all the provisions of the new had been carried out correctly, and just what tax to impose.

As a means of obviating some of the difficulties, a ruling has been made by the Treasury Department providing that in the case of a dispute arising over imports the goods may be entered by paying a deposit, the full amount to be paid to be determined later by the Liquidation Bureau.

Of the two liners racing to make port before the new bill became effective, the France and the Rotterdam, the only one over which there seems to be the possibility of a protest, is the Rotterdam. The latter steamship reached Quarantine at 12:45 a. m., and it is pointed out that it was several hours before midnight when she crossed the line off Sandy Hook, which marks the port limits under the ruling of the customs authorities. Technically, the importers claim, because they were within the port before the new law became effective and her cargo is dutiable under the old rates.

They contend further that the Customs House should have remained open until midnight to give them a chance to declare their cargo. The building was closed at 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

The first articles to be entered yesterday morning under the new law were a ton of lemons, a few pearls and a diamond. All the honors went to the lemons, however, because they were the only imports of the lot on which the duty had been advanced. It also was discovered that the importer who entered them had cheated himself out of \$26.

The lemons arrived here three days ago from Naples and, had the invoice been submitted on the day before, the tax would have amounted to only \$12, or one-half cent a pound. The new rate is two cents a pound and the importer had to pay a tax of \$48.

It was said yesterday that 90 per cent of the commodities in bonded warehouses which are affected by the new rates had been withdrawn in the last few days before the new law became effective. The only reason that the other 10 per cent was not withdrawn, a broker said, was because the importers could not finance the movement.

Harvard-Oxford Debate Oct. 2
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 22.—Harvard will meet Oxford University in an international debate at Boston October 2, it was announced to-day. The American college will take the negative, and the Oxonians the affirmative of the question: Resolved, That the United States should immediately join the League of Nations. Governor Cox will preside.

The Lincoln School is affiliated with Teachers' College of Columbia University, and is administered through funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation for experiments in modern educational methods.

The principal is Dr. O. W. Caldwell, of Yonkers. He said last night that he had not yet received the letter and would therefore make no comment.

Passing of Treaties and Tariff Chief Work of 67th Congress

Session of 245 Days; 4,757 Bills Introduced; 295 Laws Passed; Appropriations Cut \$309,925,227 Under Estimates; Bonus Most Bitterly Contested

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Features of the work of the session of Congress, which was brought to a close to-day, were the passage of the new tariff law with elastic provisions, the ratification of the treaties growing out of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, the passage of the soldiers' bonus bill, which was vetoed by the President and failed, the passage of bills growing out of the coal strike and the passage of the annual supply or appropriation bills, carrying \$3,751,917,529.14.

The appropriations, which are for the current fiscal year, were \$309,925,277.50 less than the estimates. Moreover, the passage of the appropriation bills was the first appropriation legislation under the budget system, which greatly expedited the work. The session began Monday, December 5, 1921, and lasted 245 calendar days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. The number of bills introduced in the House was 3,498, not including 358 resolutions. The number of bills introduced in the Senate was 1,249, in addition to 282 resolutions. The number of public laws enacted was 295, and the number of Presidential nominations sent to the Senate was about 9,000.

Treaties Ratified
Not only did the Senate in this session ratify the treaties growing out of the arms conference and the Yaptreaty with Japan, but it enacted the legislation necessary to carry out the proposed naval treaty with respect to scrapping of certain naval vessels.

In the process of enacting a tariff law the Senate had the longest legislative day on record, April 30 to August 2. Closure was tried in the Senate, but failed of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The fight over the soldiers' bonus bill will go down as one of the historic struggles of Congress. When the President vetoed the bill the House passed it over the veto by 258 to 54. The Senate, by 41 to 38, sustained the veto, a two-thirds vote being needed.

The following is a list of some of the other important measures passed by the Congress:
Provided for the readjustment of the pay of the army, navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In the army appropriation bill provided for reduction of the number of officers to meet the decreased army of 125,000 men.

Enacted a river and harbor bill carrying appropriations amounting to \$46,000,000.

Meets Coal Strike Crisis
To meet the crisis created by the coal strike two laws were enacted—an act providing for a Federal fuel distributor to be appointed by the President and an act creating a "fact-finding commission" of seven members.

Appropriated \$500,000 to enable the Attorney General to prosecute war frauds.

Created a World War foreign debt commission composed of five members, to be appointed by the President, and the Secretary of the Treasury for chairman. The commission's activity is limited to three years. It is subject to the approval of the President and authorized to refund or convert and extend the time of payment of the principal and interest of foreign obligations.

Amended the railroad valuation act to relieve the Interstate Commerce Commission of the duty of reporting what it would cost to acquire the present right of way of the railroads.

Appropriated \$1,000,000 to enable the director of the United States Veterans' Bureau to provide for construction of additional hospitals.

Appropriated \$20,000,000 for the relief of the starving Russian people.

Extended for a period of two years the immigration limitation of 3 per cent.

Provided a law to protect the citizen ship rights of American women who marry foreigners.

Authorized the use of government owned radio stations for the use of the general public.

Passed a joint resolution requesting the President to call a conference of last few days before the new law became effective. The only reason that the other 10 per cent was not withdrawn, a broker said, was because the importers could not finance the movement.

Subway Theater Train Jumps Track in Brooklyn
Smoldering Fire Starts, but Crowds Are Rescued Quickly; Traffic Halted 2 Hours

A Manhattan-bound Lexington Avenue express train, filled with crowds on their way to the theater, jumped the track near the Nevins Street station, Brooklyn, at 7:55 o'clock last night and caused a short delay in a "brake" at the Borough Hall station, some distance away. No one was injured, although a smoldering fire at the Borough Hall station brought out the Fire Department.

Traffic was not restored on the line until 10:13 o'clock. Passengers on both the East and West Side lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were discharged at Bowling Green, where they boarded the Lexington Avenue line.

After the derailment the entire train of ten cars was plunged in darkness. The passengers were orderly and there was not the semblance of a panic. Police reserves hastened to the Nevins Street station and used their flashlights to enable the passengers of the stalled train to leave the cars and walk along the tracks to the nearest exit.

Passengers on trains stalled between Borough Hall and Atlantic Avenue reached the street in safety without having to undergo the annoyance of remaining underground for any great length of time.

There was a great rush for the B. R. T. lines when it was learned that both lines of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were to be closed. Passengers on Brooklyn-bound trains were given transfers at Borough Hall and at Bowling Green. These, they were told, would be good on the B. R. T. lines. The transfer tickets issued by the B. R. T. station proved to be unavailing and they had to pay a second fare.

Immediately after officials of the road had been notified in the suspension of service, the matter was reported to the Transit Commission and W. H. Lathey, engineer of equipment and operation for the state board, departed for the scene with a force of men. They assisted the Interborough engineers in restoring service.

Indorsed for School Head
Miss Olive M. Jones, principal of P. S. 120 Manhattan and director of probationary work, was indorsed yesterday by the Big Sisters of Queens Borough in a resolution signed by Mrs. Alfred Smith, president, as a candidate for the position of Associate Superintendent of Schools, to take the place made vacant by the death of Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe last summer. The position pays \$8,200 a year.

maritime nations for adoption of effective means to prevent the pollution of navigable waters.

Provided \$200,000 for relief of Americans in Smyrna and \$180,000 for mixed claims commission.

Reviewing the work of Congress in the Senate, Senator Smoot said: "First, and of vital importance, it has enacted no destructive, no sectional, no class legislation."

"To put more business in the government it enacted the budget law, under which the economy program of this Administration was made possible."

Reduced Taxation
"It reduced the public taxes \$818,000,000 a year, the bulk of which is lifted from the family and individual of average income. Taxes might be still further reduced, it unsparingly cut public appropriations."

"It found 5,000,000 men idle. To prevent further aggravation of the unemployment situation it enacted the restrictive immigration law."

To relieve the agriculture facing ruin. To relieve the cotton planter of the War Finance Corporation and furnished it with a million-dollar revolving fund to loan the farmer in his emergency. It passed the farmer's emergency tariff, which stopped the flood of imports that was contributing to agricultural distress. It increased the funds of the Federal Farm Loan Bank in the sum of \$25,000.

"The result was the revival of agriculture, which brought the farmer, who purchases 40 per cent of the manufactured products of the country, again into the market, thus giving employment to idle men."

"It enacted a permanent tariff which insures industry and agriculture alike protection from destructive foreign competition, and the workingman steady employment at a good wage."

Created Veterans' Bureau
"It enacted the Sweet law, which created the Veterans' Bureau, consolidating all government agencies dealing with ex-service men and facilitating work of relieving disabled war veterans."

"It found the country officially in a state of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, and, by a joint resolution, re-established peace with these two nations."

"It enacted that great piece of humanitarian legislation asked by the women of the country, the maternity and child welfare of infancy and maternity."

"It created a refunding commission to place our foreign loans on a businesslike basis, and formulate conditions for their payment."

"It authorized the formation of co-operative marketing associations, which will be of mutual benefit to the producer of food and to the consumer."

"It enacted the new packing act for the livestock interests and the grain futures act for the farmer."

"To promote our foreign trade, it amended the Edge act to facilitate the organization of corporations engaging in export business."

Helped Philippines
"It provided for the reorganization of the Philippine financial system and an extension of Philippine credit in order to save the islands from bankruptcy, which they were facing as a result of eight years of government under the Democratic regime."

"It came to the relief of drought-stricken areas in our own country, extended the time of payment due on irrigation and reclamation projects, granted liberal aid for public roads, extended relief to the starving millions of Russia, reorganized the Indian Bureau, strengthened the enforcement of the Federal prohibition amendment, provided for the creation of more Federal courts in order to relieve the congestion of business and expedite justice, and created a commission to investigate the coal industry."

"In addition the United States Senate in less than thirty days ratified seven treaties formulated at the arms conference, which moved the world toward peace and committed the nations to a reduction of naval armament and a consequent reduction in taxation."

Amended the National National Guard law to enable the National Guard to be called into service in the event of a rebellion or insurrection.

Then, Smith for Senate

In the event that an up-state compromise is accepted, Smith would be named for United States Senator, according to the well informed. But under no circumstances would Smith run on a ticket with Hearst.

For Attorney General there are several being mentioned, notably Charles E. Norris, of Carthage; James E. Parsons, of Steuben; Edward Murphy, of Troy; and Frank Irvine, of Ithaca. For Secretary of State the name of Irving L. Goldsmith, of Saratoga County, is mentioned. Frank H. Mott, of Jamestown, is under consideration for Lieutenant Governor, while Harry M. Walker, former Lieutenant Governor, is being talked of for Comptroller. Dwight B. Ladd, of Albany, and Henry D. Brewster, of Syracuse, are spoken of as likely nominees for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Hurricane Damage \$250,000
HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 22 (By The Associated Press).—It is believed now that the damage resulting from the hurricane that swept Bermuda Thursday with a wind velocity reaching ninety miles an hour will aggregate \$250,000. The causeway connecting the main island with St. George's Island is battered, and all waterfront property on the islands, particularly along the north shore, was more or less damaged by the storm.

A Fountain of Ice
It is refreshing to walk into the main dining room of one of New York's de luxe hotels and to see the sparkling fountain of ice. From its centre rises a vase of glowing flowers, which the ice keeps fresh. Around it and over it are set delicacies that must be served just off the ice to be at their best. Honeydew melon and luscious grapes come from the fountain of ice as tempting as they are when picked with the cool morning dew upon them.

Try a small fountain of sparkling Knickerbocker Ice as a centre piece—you'll find it useful as well as ornamental.

Knickerbocker ICE Company

Men's Shops—West 38th and 37th Streets—Street Level

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